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UNITED NATIONS MEET TO DISCUSS PALESTINE

Jewish Agency Stays Away

Flushing, Meadow, N.Y., Apr. 28.

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly, called to discuss the Palestine question, opened here today under the temporary presidency of the Belgian delegate, M. Ferdinand Van Langenhove. The following were elected to the Credentials Committee: The Argentine, Australia, Denmark, United States, Lebanon, Peru, Ukraine, Soviet Russia and Yugo-Slavia.

UPRISING IN CRETE

Guerrillas Threaten Important City

Athens, Apr. 28.

Reports from Crete tonight said that more than 400 armed guerrillas were gathered in a semi-circle around the island's second largest city in what Government officials feared might be preparation for an attempt to seize the city.

The guerrillas were said to be in groups of 50, waiting some 20 to 30 kilometres from Canica for the Government's response to the EAM proclamation of a leftist coalition. The EAM, which is strongest in Western Crete, demanded that all Creteans expelled for political reasons be returned to their homes immediately, that the Government cease "arbitrary anti-democratic persecution" and replace Major Paul Gypses (military governor of Canica).

The reports said that increasing numbers of Creteans were moving to the hills daily to take up arms against the Government, particularly from Western Crete, which is the homeland of the late Venizelos, anti-monarchist Democratic premier of Greece.

General Staff Acts

The Greek General Staff today sent Brigadier Stylianos Maniades to Crete to report on the spread of civil warfare and to strongly anti-monarchist island.

Reports from Crete in the past week said that armed leftist bands, in a series of attacks, were carrying on the fight against the government there for the first time.

The armed leftists were reported to have been shipped from the Greek mainland.

In Athens, the Minister of War disclosed that 30,000 conscripts would be called up to enable the government to release the troops who have been fighting on the mainland during the past eight months.

Reports from Salonica, meanwhile, said that the government forces have surrounded and "annihilated" a band of 200 guerrillas on the Mount Vermion area north of Naussos, Macedonia.—United Press.

The Assembly Hall at Flushing Meadows are crowded. Before the meeting opened, Emir Faisal (Saudi Arabia), in colourful robes, was photographed shaking hands with Syria's Fares El Khoury and Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan.

Loud applause greeted the election of Dr. Aranha, former Brazilian Foreign Minister, as President by an overwhelming majority. The delegates from India, China, Great Britain, United States, France, Soviet Union and Ecuador were elected Vice-Presidents and members of the Steering Committee.

Dr. Aranha, in his opening address, said: "All the forces on earth are assembled here, but a greater significance to this Assembly is its moral aspect. We are the expression of the highest aspirations of human solidarity and peace."

"We cannot exaggerate the importance of the problem before us. We cannot allow confusion to continue and the United Nations must find a solution to the ravages of the world conflict."

Siam, represented by Prince Wan Wai Thayakon, Siamese Ambassador to the United States, was formally admitted as a member of the United Nations.

Churchill paraphrased Asaf Ali (India) welcomed Siam as "a near neighbour" and said: "I sincerely pray that the world distracted by the miseries inflicted on it by rival power will see the dawn of real peace."

Mr. Kuo Tai-chai (China) said that he hoped co-operation within the United Nations.

Mr. Carl Berendsen, of New Zealand, gained the biggest laugh with a paraphrase of Mr. Winston Churchill's tribute to the Royal Air Force: "Never have so many owed so much to so few."

Prince Thayakon said that the Siamese Government assured the General Assembly that it is conscious of the privilege of being a member of the United Nations. "My Government will contribute its utmost to the promotion of world peace and international co-operation. I pledge our full support for the United Nations."

He said that Buddhism had taught that peace was a positive thing and that human rights and duties applied to all mankind without distinction.

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday, but the Steering Committee will meet tomorrow.—Reuter.

SURPRISE MOVE

New York, Apr. 28.

The official Jewish Agency, in a surprise move, announced that it would not be represented at the opening on Monday of the special Palestine session of the United Nations Assembly.

Shortly before the Assembly convened a spokesman said the Jewish Agency felt it "inappropriate to attend" until the delegates of the 55 member nations had acted on the Agency's request for official recognition as a non-voting participant.

The United Nations previously had set aside 20 seats for the representatives of the Agency in the observers' section but these were left vacant.—Associated Press.

TOP-LINE STORY

New York, Apr. 28.

The United Nations Assembly debate on the Palestine problem, which opened today, was the leading story in nearly all United States evening newspapers tonight, overshadowing most of the domestic and foreign news.

The Hearst chain of newspapers carried the heavy banner headlines across their front pages: "Plan Zion Showdown Delayed" and "Palestine A Pledge Unfulfilled" was the title of one article on the leader page.

Prefacing the article was a statement attributed to the late Archbishop of Canterbury: "In the matter of Palestine Britain stands before the bar of God, of History and of Humanity."

The Hearst article said: "It is imperative that President Truman instructs our delegation to the United Nations Organisation to take the initiative in achieving a just solution based upon America's historic policy on support of Jewish national aspirations."

The Conservative New York Sun commented: "The Palestine problem has become so complex that it is a major problem for the United Nations Organisation."

The New York Post said: "If the present session of the U.N.O. ends without adopting a minimum programme of justice for Jews in relation to Palestine, then the United Nations Organisation will have started along the path of moral bankruptcy, to which the League of Nations turned in the case of Ethiopia."

William Philip Simms, chief foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, declared: "The present situation in Palestine would seem made to order for the United Nations. Without the United Nations no solution seems possible for Palestine."—Reuter.

MUST HEAR ALL

New York, Apr. 28.

The Arabs opened a power drive for a full debate on the whole Palestine question in the first special session of the United Nations Assembly today.

Syria's Fares El Khoury, declared after the Assembly had completed its organization and the selection of leaders, that the 55 nations must hear everything about the Palestine issue before they can set up an inquiry group as asked by Britain.

He said most of the delegates were not fully informed on this issue and that it was necessary to have a free and complete debate.

This demand almost certainly will be opposed by the United States and Britain. Both have insisted that this session must be confined to the mechanics of setting up an inquiry committee. The fireworks will pop off at the initial meeting of the general (steering) committee scheduled for Tuesday forenoon at the Assembly's headquarters in the Flushing Meadows.—Associated Press.

HK AND SHANGHAI BANK ROBBED

Rangoon, Apr. 28.

Armed bandits today robbed the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of 12,718 rupees and escaped by automobiles, after shooting Mr. M. C. Jones, the Bank's European manager. Mr. Jones was sent to hospital with an injured thigh.—United Press.



EMIR FAISAL

JAPANESE REPARATIONS

Washington, Apr. 28.

The Far East Commission Reparations Committee is meeting on Monday in an effort to get the 11 Commission allies to indicate what percentage of the Japanese internal reparations they desire.

Many rumours are circulating as to what the various nations are allegedly demanding of the Japanese assets but authoritative committee quarters said "nothing in this respect has been decided and whatever is suggested at the onset is far from a final decision."

A spokesman said it was expected that committee discussions would continue one month before the issue goes to the full commission.

China was expected to seek a heavy share of the empire reparations but her possession of numerous Japanese assets located within China was expected to reduce her share.

While committee members declined to discuss the forthcoming discussions, it was expected the Philippines would ask 12 to 15 percent reparations, with Russia also seeking an appreciable share.

Unconfirmed reports said the United States is seeking 30 percent but this was discounted by American quarters which said: "The United States is not seeking Japanese internal industrial assets that are worthless for us. If we ask anything, it likely will be for political purposes as the discussions begin."—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

New ZBW Official Appointed

It is officially announced that Mr. D. Keith Harvey has been appointed Broadcasting Secretary to ZBW.

Mr. Harvey is flying out from England and is expected here on May 2.

He was in Hongkong during BMA days as a Commandant officer. Since returning to England and demobilisation, he has been working with the BBC. Mr. Harvey was selected by the BBC for his new Hongkong post at the request of the Colonial Office.

800 NATIVES ATTACK 5 AMERICANS

Frankfurt, Apr. 28.

Army officials reported that two officers and 11 enlisted men left Wiesbaden by plane today to reinforce a garrison of five Americans beset by 800 rioting natives at the former United States airfield in Liberia.

Officials said the natives had cut the water lines to the field six times, ripped out power lines, and had burned and looted several warehouses since the end of March, when the field was closed and 800 native employees laid off.

The trouble started, officials said, with raids on warehouses after the men were discharged. Then a native walked into a power line, blown down by a storm and was electrocuted. The field was then placed off limits to natives.

One native was shot dead by an American guard on April 23 when found prowling through the barracks and after he did not respond to the guard's challenge.

More London Workers Out On Strike

THREAT BY GAS WORKS EMPLOYEES

London, Apr. 28.

While the Ministry of Labour issued an official call tonight to nearly 14,000 Clydeside and London dockers to return to work, about 1,000 employees of the City of London Corporation went on strike and workers in the London gas works threatened to strike within 14 days if their demands are not met.

The Glasgow dockers have been on strike for over five weeks following the dismissal of 500 men as redundant, and the London dockers struck yesterday in sympathy.

Seventy-six ships, many of them laden with food, are affected by the dock strike in London, and the Ministry of Labour stresses the danger to the country's food supplies which will follow if the strike continues.

The Ministry's statement makes it clear that work can be found for the redundant men in Glasgow pending an official inquiry into their grievances.

The City of London workers went on strike as an indirect result of the Billingsgate fish market strike last week, when ten market constables and 32 other workers stopped work in protest against promotion of one man to the rank of sergeant.

The National Union of General and Municipal Workers, to which the Corporation workers belong, failed to come to an agreement with the special labour committee at the Guildhall earlier today, and consequently called the walkout.

FIVE-DAY WEEK

The London gas workers are demanding a five-day week and completion of negotiations for a comprehensive agreement.

Within a few hours from the start of the great London dockers' strike today, nearly one half of the port's labour force was idle, while 57 ships, some with food cargoes and others with export consignments, were unworked. Loading and unloading on 39 other vessels in the docks started normally this morning, however.

The strike started with 9,000 stevedores, dockers and lightermen, and grew rapidly as men at dock gates and meetings decided to come out despite the advice of their union officials. Some observers expect the stoppage to be complete by tomorrow.

There is at present no anxiety concerning perishable foodstuffs on ships not to be unloaded as consignments in refrigerators, but the delay in deliveries will add new burdens to the already harassed housewives.

UNION BACKING

Three unions are involved—the 7,000-strong Stevedores and Dockers Union which is giving its official backing to the stoppage; the Lightermen's Union, also backing the strike; and the Transport and General Workers Union, which organises about 15,000 dockers and whose leaders have advocated peaceful negotiation.

Most of the members of the first two unions struck at once and the movement is spreading rapidly among those of the third, who are accepting leadership from the stevedores.

Two Ministries—Labour and Transport—are watching developments closely. The Ministry of Labour, it is understood, is standing by its decision not to set up an independent inquiry into the dismissal of the redundant Glasgow workers, so the only possibility at the moment is further negotiations on how to work redundancy decisions.

MINISTRY'S APPEAL

In its appeal tonight to the 13,400 Glasgow and London dock workers to resume work, the Ministry of Labour declared that "continuation of the strike at Glasgow is doing irreparable harm to that great port."

"Extension of the strike to any other port," the Ministry's statement said, "will disrupt the trade of the country at a most critical juncture in the nation's economic position and

cause serious hardship to the community, particularly as it affects food supplies."

"The Minister trusts these grave consequences will be appreciated by all concerned and that work will be resumed. The inquiry into the complaints of the Glasgow dock workers can then proceed without delay."

The statement makes it clear that work can be found pending an official inquiry for the 500 Glasgow dockers, over whom 3,000 Glasgow dockers have been on strike for more than five weeks, and that the position of the strikers will not be prejudiced if they return.

It was learned late tonight that workers' representatives of the National Council for Industry (a body on which employers, workers and Government are represented) have invited the Glasgow dockers to a conference in London tomorrow.—Reuter.

Winnie Makes The Grade

London, Apr. 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill for the first time has submitted two of his paintings to the Royal Academy and they have been accepted for hanging in this year's show.

Mr. Churchill sent them in under the pseudonym of "Mr. Winter" and took the added precaution of leaving them unsigned, in an attempt to hide his identity.

Both paintings were small landscapes in oils—"Winter Sunshine" and "The Loup River: Alpes Maritimes." He was believed to have painted them during his winter vacation on the Continent.

Mr. Churchill, long a spare-time painter, took lessons from the late Sir John Lavery and from Sir William Nicholson.—United Press.

Marshall Reports On Moscow Conference

Washington, Apr. 29.

United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall reporting to the nation on the Moscow conference said today that Premier Joseph Stalin told him that "compromises were possible on all the main questions" of a German peace settlement.

Marshall expressed a hope that Stalin's view is correct and that "it implies a greater spirit of co-operation by the Soviet delegation in the future conferences."

Despite the failure of the four Foreign Ministers to agree on the major issues Marshall advised that "possibly greater progress towards final settlement was made than was realised."

He added "the critical differences were for the first time brought into the light and now stand clearly defined so that future negotiations can start with a knowledge of exactly what the issues are that must be settled."

PATIENT SINKING

Marshall warned, however, that "disintegrating forces are becoming evident in Europe" and that "the patient is sinking while the doctors deliberate."

Blaming Russia for most of the disagreements at the conference Marshall said: "Agreement was made impossible at Moscow because, in our view, the Soviet Union insisted upon proposals which would have established in Germany a centralized government adapted to the seizure of absolute control of a country which would be doomed economically through an inadequate area and excessive population and would be mortgaged to turn over a large part of its production as reparations, principally to the Soviet Union."

"In another form, the same mortgage on Austria was claimed by the Soviet delegation."

Marshall continued: "Such a plan, in the opinion of the United States delegation, not only involved an indefinite American subsidy, but could result only in deteriorating the economic life in Germany and Europe and the inevitable emergence of dictatorship and strife."

In another sharp criticism of Russia, Marshall said that at Moscow "propaganda appeals to passion, and

prejudice appeared to take the place of appeals to reason and understanding."

He added: "Charges were made by the Soviet delegation and inter-pretations given the Potsdam and other agreements which varied completely from the facts as understood or as factually known by the American delegation."

Marshall advised in his detailed report—his first major address since he became Secretary of State in January—that "we must not compromise on the great principles in order to achieve agreement for agreement's sake."

But he also said: "We must sincerely try to understand the point of view of those with whom we differ."

His disclosure of what he was told by Stalin at their conference at the close of the Foreign Ministers' meeting followed that observation.

Marshall reported that Stalin said the conference represented only the "first skirmishes and brushes of reconnaissance forces" on the European peace settlement.—Associated Press.

THE VICAR APOLOGISES

London, Apr. 29.

An English vicar apologised publicly on Monday for saying that Britain's thousands of spinners deprived of husbands by the war should be permitted to have babies without marrying.

The Reverend W. G. Hargrave Thomas, 58-year-old vicar of Needham Market, Suffolk, whose comment focused attention on the problems of the nations' "surplus women" said in a statement.

"At the last meeting of the East Suffolk City Education Committee during the discussion of my motion of equal pay for equal work for women teachers in winding up the debate I made a remark to the effect that those thousands of women who were deprived of the possibility of a husband should be able to assert their rights to have a family if they wanted one."

"This statement, together with its sequel in the press, has caused many people considerable distress which I deeply regret. I am sorry that I said it and I desire to withdraw it unreservedly."—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Let The People Know

THE Colonial Office continues in a state of suspended animation regarding the appointment of a Hongkong Government. Public Relations Officer at a time when his services are of the highest importance. Legislation and official schemes affecting future policy are beginning to flow from Government's administrative departments, and are thrust upon the public with little attempt to explain in simple terms their objects and implications. Recent examples are the measures dealing with direct taxation and the relations between landlords and tenants. Plans for controlling the colony's vehicular and pedestrian traffic also call for fuller information. Francis Williams in his "Parliament, Press and People," rightly points out that with the economic, political and social changes brought about by World War II, it is vital that true democratic governments take the public fully into their confidence over legislation that is going to affect daily lives and habits—and the taxpayer's pockets. Possibly because the constitution of the Hongkong Government is anything but truly democratic, the Administration has never displayed much enthusiasm about disclosing to the public its intentions or ideas. The time has come for this oyster attitude to be dis-

carded. In the interests of Government, as much as the public, new legislation calculated to affect the lives of the community must be explained before it reaches the Council Chamber for readings. A Public Relations Officer, assisted to the full by departmental heads and top-level policy makers, is the man to carry out this job. If the authorities genuinely desire the public to take a lively and intelligent interest in reforms, whether of a social, political or economic character, they must give an incentive by letting the people know all about the proposals. This policy has met with success in England ever since the Beveridge Report was issued to the public in popular reading form, and the Hongkong Government could go a long way towards gaining the confidence of the people if it followed suit. But any such information must not be served up in Colonial Secretariat or legal office formula. It must make human, as well as plain and intelligent reading: this calls for a person who is publicly-minded as well as capable of writing a readable story. These are two essentials of any effective Public Relations Officer, and the sooner the Hongkong Government possesses the services of one the better satisfied will be the colony's future taxpayers.

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ALTERNATIVE TO COAL

By
JAMES FORRESTER

THE lessons of recent weeks are that Britain will be faced with a lingering economic death if she does not quickly reorganise the production and utilisation of her resources of energy.

Coal is vital. The National Coal Board has hoisted its flags at the pitheads and is busy furnishing its castles and mansions; meanwhile, the output per head in British mines remains among the lowest in the world.

Coal means the labour, limbs, lungs and lives of men—we cannot afford to waste it.

In the opinion of many authorities, the coal resources of these islands, at their present rate of exploitation, may not last for another hundred years.

Some of the older coalfields, parts of South Wales and Durham, the Forest of Dean, and many more, will be exhausted long before the turn of the century. Some are exhausted already.

The new fields, under the sea that washes the coast of Cumberland, under the Firth of Forth, in the Midlands, in Kent, can never replace the great wealth we have already used and lost.

Pause to think

If the Government means to plan it must pause for some constructive thinking.

COAL is of unique strategic and economic importance to Britain and will long remain a prime source of energy.

OIL, and other imported fuels, are important enough. Their use in place of coal (to which the Government has recently committed itself on an unprecedented scale) will only help to make the balancing of our import-export budget more intolerably difficult than ever.

WATER POWER. The sun stores up energy in high places in the form of water ready to return to the sea from which it was evaporated.

By directing its fall through turbines, electrical energy can be produced. The resources of Scotland are being developed, but these are a mere drop, a very costly drop in the ocean of our energy needs.

The harnessing of the tides must not and cannot be ignored in any long-term policy, although it may be found that the best use of tidal power, owing to its intermittent nature, is to convert it into heat for the district heating schemes of cities like Newport and Bristol.

ATOM FISSION. Whatever its possibilities and cost, it is most significant that the Americans are pushing ahead with their plans for more power stations fired with coal, more hydro-electric stations, more and more efficient gasworks.

They ought to know.

Source of power

THERE exists one other major possibility.

Three hundred miles away, across the North Sea, lie some of the most abundant sources of unharnessed water power in the world, tumbling eternally down to the sea from the snowfields of Norway's mountain backbone.

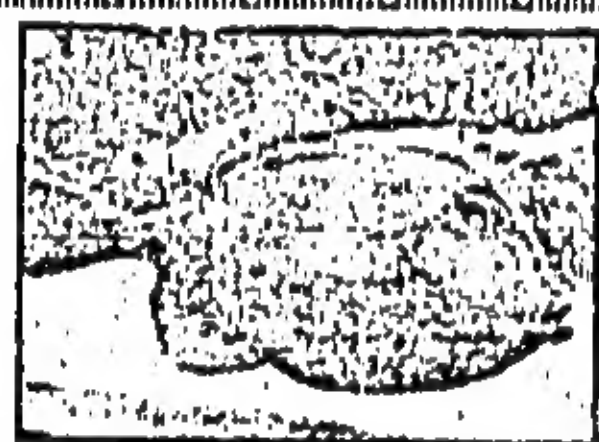
The Norwegians already generate more power per head than any other country in the world; the population of Norway is small and unlikely to grow beyond, at the most, three million people.

Norway, like us, needs exports; her Government has already sanctioned the building of an overhead line for transmission of electric power to Sweden, whence the power will be carried by cable under the Sound to Denmark, which has neither coal nor water-power.

Sweden has been supplying Denmark by such a cable for many years.

It is a fact that the Germans during the war, worked out a plan to make Berlin the centre of the vast network of a Continental electricity grid, fed unceasingly by the waterfalls of the Alps and Norway, and by the coalfields of the Ruhr.

Surprises (like this moon fish) are being planned for London's Sea Zoo



later sent up to Regent's Park "with the compliments of captain and crew."

From the Plymouth Biological Association will soon arrive another consignment of fish, many taken from the deeper areas of the English Channel.

ON the desk of Mr H. F. Vinal, the Zoo aquarium supervisor, I saw a long and imposing list.

It contains the names of scores of deep-sea animals, from turtles and king-crabs to those weird but beautiful poly-like marine creatures, sea-anemones.

It is an important list, too. Given reasonable luck, most of the species here named will be represented alive in the exhibition tanks of London's "sea-water zoo" before the end of this year. They are wanted for the marine hall—that 150-ft. long corridor which, lined on all sides with well-lit tanks each representing a corner of the undersea world, lies deep down under the loftiest arches of the Mappin Terraces, and which, closed since 1939, is reopening its doors to the public this spring.

BLUE LOBSTER

Many tanks are already inhabited, thanks to the ready co-operation of various British marine institutions.

There are, too, some exhibits which the Zoo has acquired by chance, among them a freak sky-blue lobster which, caught recently by a Jersey fisherman, was sent over by air.

Punch, a 1½ lb. green turtle, which was hatched from the egg by an Englishwoman living on Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, and which was for some time before its arrival at the Zoo kept as a "pet"; and Judy, the baby turtle of the same species, which, just before Christmas, was washed aboard the San Roberto, when that vessel was ploughing her way through heavy seas off Pernambuco, and which was

GREEN TURTLES

Foreign marine institutions are contributing their quota. From the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco are coming Scarlet and Vestlet anemones taken from the milk-soft waters of the Mediterranean; and from the Seychelles Islands more green turtles—eight of them, large 40-pounders. They are arriving in a month or two and will go into the biggest tank in the hall—a 25ft.-long one holding 4,500 gallons.

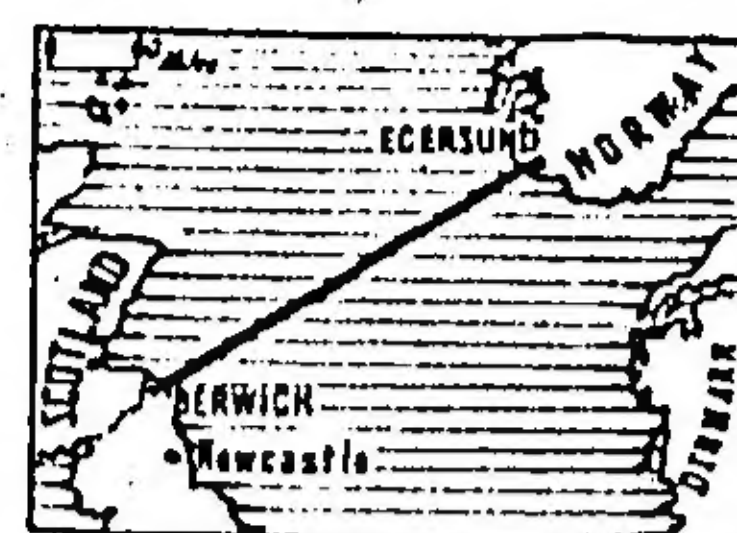
From a Paris dealer Mr Vinal is obtaining a whole tankful of sea-horses.

Will the new "ocean zoo" when open contain any novelties? Yes, several. Some are being planned as surprises. I am, however, at liberty to mention one. This will be a "sea nursery." It will take the form of a large tank devoted exclusively to baby coastal fish.

The inmates, which will include the young of blennies, gobies, bull-heads, wrasse and plaice, and many other inshore species, are being now accumulated at the Dove Marine Laboratories at Cullercoats, Northumberland. Their tank-bids fall to become the "Children's Zoo" of the Aquarium.

Craven Hill

NANCY All the Latest Dirt



Where the power cable might run.

Britain, throughout her history, has triumphed in the moments of her greatest adversity by becoming suddenly conscious of her island position and by recognising that the sea is not a barrier between her and other nations, as others have thought, but a link that she herself understands and has understood as no other nation has done—except perhaps Norway.

Now it happens also that Norway has recently published as a White Paper a budget of her power resources, and of her known and estimated consumption of electrical energy.

This budget shows that, allowing for all anticipated expansion, 50 per cent of Norway's known wealth of water-power will not be wanted for Norwegian consumers or for Norwegian export to other Scandinavian countries, and will therefore continue to tumble down to the sea unused.

We have the means

WHAT is involved?

Modern generators produce what is known as alternating current, A.C., which is now almost universally used in industry and the home, because of the many advantages that it has over other forms of energy.

When A.C. is transmitted over the grid, however, certain losses occur (even at the very high pressures or voltages used) which are negligible over the short distances common in Britain but which would become major factors of economic (as well as power) loss if the distances were greater than say, 200 miles.

But A.C. can be changed, or rectified, into direct current, D.C., which can likewise be changed back again into A.C.

Insignificant loss

IN theory D.C., at high-voltage pressure, can be transmitted very long distances by cable with insignificant loss, certainly 300 miles or more.

Engineers and physicists of some of the leading electrical engineering countries—U.S., Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany—are studying high-voltage D.C. transmission with immense vigour.

The process, if it works, can make easier the development of the vast open spaces of the world; the equipment needed for it, if successful, will provide the country first to perfect it with an export of great potentialities.

In all this Britain has lagged behind, except in one field.

Britain astonished the world with the Hals and the Hamel pipelines, by laying what was in effect a hollow cable across the sea for the transmission of oil to the Continent.

Britain has long been pre-eminent in the design, manufacture and installation of submarine telegraph cables over distances of 3,000 miles and more.

Britain has perfected types of heavy power cable for use on land which, if only very slightly modified for use under the sea, could be available without further modification for the transmission of high-voltage D.C. from Egersund to Berwick-on-Tweed, from Tasmania to Australia, from the South Island to the North Island of New Zealand.

It is interesting to study a map and see that the great potential water-power resources of the world are often situated at a great distance from the industries and cities that they might supply.

Often it is a narrow belt of sea, not land, that separates the two. In other words, Britain's interest in high-voltage D.C. should be just as great as that of U.S., or Germany, or Russia.

In Norway there are running to waste surplus sources of energy which, if harnessed, could generate 50,000,000,000 units of electricity annually.

To generate that number of units we need today 30,000,000 tons of coal, which is rather more than the total amount used in the power stations of Britain each year.

What would it cost to transfer some of that energy to Britain, assuming that Norway were willing?

Three hundred miles of cable under the North Sea might cost as much as a large power station and would carry 2,000,000,000 units across in one year.

To that must be added the expense of hydro-electric stations built by British engineers on Norway's soil, and to that again the elaborate equipment required to turn A.C. to D.C., and back again.

Once built, however, the cost of running would be relatively small.

In order to ensure our future well-being, we must face the necessity of heavy capitalisation; the policy of "cheap coal" has already brought us nigh to disaster.

Within 20 years

WHEN could the first scheme be ready?

Twenty years from now, perhaps, at the outside, when the Forest of Dean will have no coal left and parts of South Wales will be the same.

What will the Norwegians say? If our approach to them is wise and tactful, they can only welcome the scheme as a new export for their country of a resource they do not want.

What happens at the receiving end?

The power is converted into A.C., and fed into the British grid at the British voltage and frequency.

What happens when the rivers of Norway freeze?

The Norwegians have answered that problem by building deep reservoirs which never freeze at the bottom, whence the water is drawn off; they are filled by melting snow and summer rain.

What about the next war, what about the strategic objections to putting vital installations on foreign territory?

There are many good answers to that question, but at the very worst coal will have been saved in England in the meanwhile, coal which would otherwise have been burned to nothing, coal which would have kept miners from other work.

What about the possibility of Norway's neutrality in another war?

There are many answers to that point, too. . . . From her angle she need only break the circuits and the cable under the sea becomes a dead thing of lead and copper of no military value whatever.

Design problems

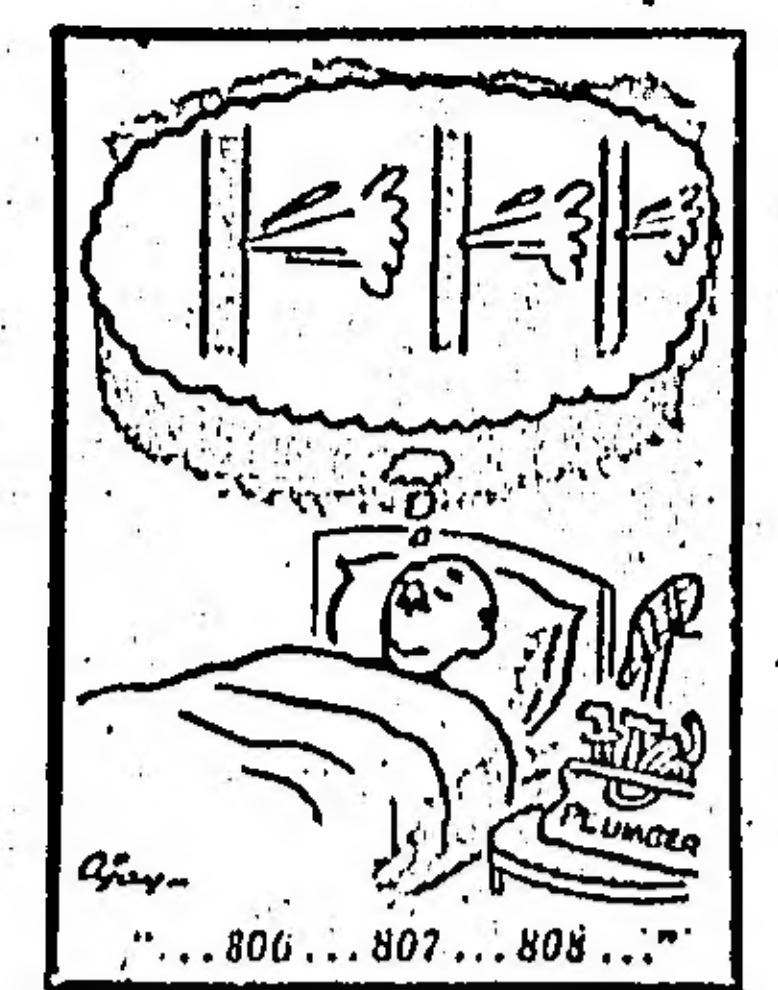
AND what is the next step? There must be a team or teams of electrical engineers and others to solve the technical design of the transmitting and receiving installations.

There must be two or three field experiments in this country, showing what can be done and what the cost will be.

There should be bilateral collaboration in development with Norway. Vigour, determination, bold inspiration and brains are the ingredients of the second Industrial Revolution that is coming.

By co-operation between the electrical industry and the Government, the transmission of electrical energy by high voltage D.C. under the sea may become a practical possibility in our lifetime.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

"GREEN" pigeons," says a correspondent in a weekly paper, "whistled on the palm trees (Mimosa Hexandra) laden with fruit, and jungle-cocks uttered their challenging call of 'Cluck! Joy-Joyce!'"

Everyone who reads this will cry "Ceylon!" At once he will seem to smell the pungent chilli-grasses (Fopuloria Nissomica) which choke the mouths of gorges, storm-swept in the February gales; gales so violent that the double-winged "olags," with their soft call of "Wow! Thair-open!" is blown like a leaf from its nest in the wedge-tree (Sompatica Sompatica). Enter nine old Gliko birds, their little mossy boots slowly filling with shale from the overhanging rock-burrows of the wild boogoose (Kleuna Cockalorum Jigiqueria).

Controversy

MR. ALFRED POTETO wishes to point out that he is not the Mr. Alfred Potato referred to as the champion draughts-player of Lincolnshire. Mr. Potato himself knows nothing of Mr. Potato and said yesterday: "I don't know about the Potatos; but we Potatos go back a very long way. We can trace our descent to Banuf Potato Henry II's gardener." Mr. Potato said last night, "Poteto is my name. Mr. Potato may say what he pleases."

I hope we have heard the last of this nonsense.

LATER: Mr. Poteto said: "Henry II's gardener is beside the point. I never said I was a Potato." When told of this Mr. Poteto said: "If I had a name like Poteto I would not be so keen on drawing attention to it."

This is really too

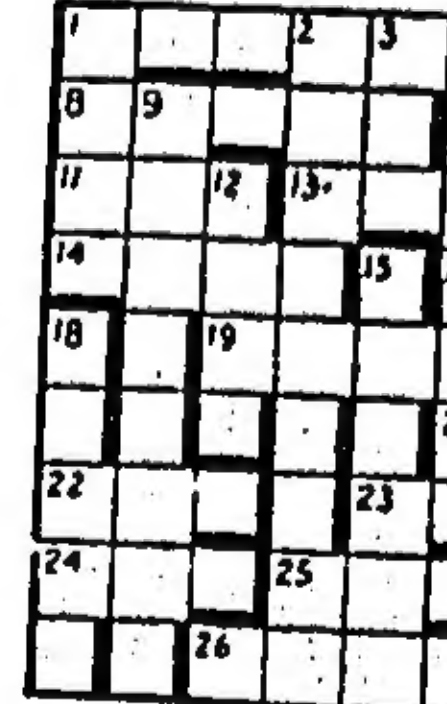
preposterous

SHORTLY before midnight Mr. Poteto issued this statement: "If Mr. Poteto thinks Poteto a queer name why hasn't he changed his own name, which is not so very dissimilar?" To which Mr. Poteto replied:

"If I want to change my name, I shall not consult Mr. Poteto who might well begin by changing his own." Next day, Mr. Poteto referred to "This Mr. Poteto's absurd insistence on the superiority of his own name to mine, on the strength of Henry II's mythical gardener." Mr. Poteto's rejoinder "gardener" is no myth. He was the first Poteto, as any history book will inform this so-called Mr. Poteto." Mr. Poteto replied: "Poteto is no more so-called, as you call it, than Poteto.

There the matter rests at present.

CROSSWORD



Across
1. He is 'noted' for his taking ways.
2. A rope in musical drama.
3. A number for the lamb?
4. Quite a number leave the coast.
5. Brief test.
6. A prop to remain?
7. Bedding.
8. A prop to remain?
9. Bedding.
10. Bedding.

Down
1. One of the U.S.A. (4).
2. Ring around this when desperate.
3. The colour of the dog.
4. Return of the first god.
5. In closer proximity.
6. A clearly written one helps to location.
7. They express disapproval.
8. The name but not necessarily the colour of the dog.
9. Careless.
10. Finance is not included in his benefit.
11. On the edge.
12. A line for a day?
13. Suitable case for the consultant.
14. Fatherly, shall we say?
15. More than a request to work.
16. Led.
17. Talmut.
18. Nothing odd comes to tea.
19. Greeting in the steamer.
20. Greeting in the steamer.

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. A rope in musical drama. 2. A number for the lamb? 3. A number for the lamb? 4. Quite a number leave the coast. 5. Brief test. 6. A prop to remain? 7. Bedding. 8. A prop to remain? 9. Bedding. 10. Bedding. Down: 1. One of the U.S.A. 2. Ring around this when desperate. 3. The colour of the dog. 4. Return of the first god. 5. In closer proximity. 6. A clearly written one helps to location. 7. They express disapproval. 8. The name but not necessarily the colour of the dog. 9. Careless. 10. Finance is not included in his benefit. 11. On the edge. 12. A line for a day? 13. Suitable case for the consultant. 14. Fatherly, shall we say? 15. More than a request to work. 16. Led. 17. Talmut. 18. Nothing odd comes to tea. 19. Greeting in the steamer. 20. Greeting in the steamer.

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Foreign hair stylists far behind American hair specialists.

MAN'S EYE VIEW!

Says Victor Vito, a famous hair-dresser, "By request I designed a series of hairdos for a very international assortment of women working on the U.N.O. staff and I found the whole thing somewhat of a revelation. Compared to American women, it seemed that these visitors are every bit as intelligent, attractive and smartly dressed. The startling contrast was in the deplorable condition of their hair and their lack of skill in styling and handling it. Their hairdos seemed at least four years behind those of American women, pointing out the truth that America need no longer look to other countries for styles in hair."

"The French and Belgian girls went in for lavish pompadours, curls and swirls and wanted me to give them more of the same. The Danish girl had long hair, badly cut without shape or imagination, as did the English girl, whose hair and dry and breaking ends. The Brazilian girl's permanent was frizzy and tortured into the most ornate of constructions. All of these women were united by their common distrust of hairdressers and took a particularly dim view of allowing anybody to cut their hair. They seemed to have visions of being scalped."

"That the United States now leads in hairstyling is nothing for our stylists to feel smug about. This progress is due entirely to American women who battled coiffurists for years, until they won their point—simple and effective hairdresses that tie in with their active way of life."

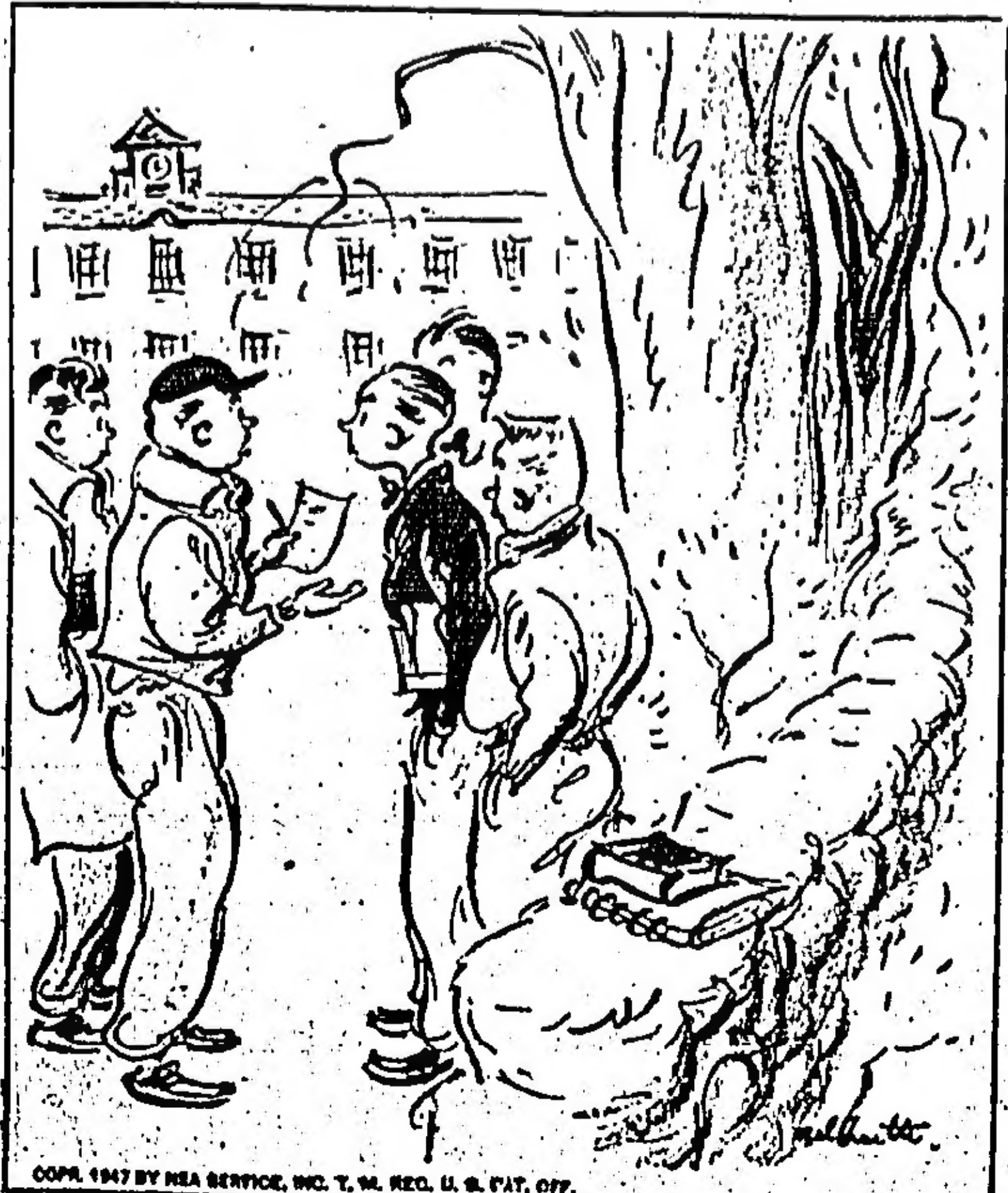
Miss Mabel
by GABRIELLE



Long, long gloves are making hands and arms look so smart! Red ones, matched to your lips; Blue ones, matched to your eyes and Green ones to your accessories. Any way you do it, long gloves will give you that elegant lady look!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We're taking up a collection to help our economics professor pay up some back bills and get away from his financial worries!"

"Key Money" Racket Follows Shanghai Resident To Cemetery

By EDDIE CRIGHTON
(Associated Press Correspondent)

SHANGHAI—Shanghai's acute housing shortage affects the dead as well as the living. But it is cheaper to live here than to die here, and there is no escaping the key-money racket—it follows one even to the grave.

Undertakers in Shanghai say that most people here prefer to be buried in the city's most well-known cemetery, located opposite the Bubbling Well, which has long lost its effervescence, possibly due to its proximity to the graveyard.

Choice locations in that cemetery have long been "reserved" by people who now are reluctant to give them up.

A reservation is an option taken by payment of a certain sum. Some of these reservations have been made as far back as 1916, and their holders are still walking around. For a certain amount of "key money" some holders can be induced to sell their locations.

To qualify for burial at Bubbling Well, one has to be a resident of the former International Settlement of Shanghai for a certain length of time. And he must be a holder of one of those greatly-sought "reservations."

Full Payment

Holding a reservation, however, does not mean outright ownership. It simply means one is privileged to that particular spot reserved. Payment in full is made when the owner dies.

The amount varies according to the currency in circulation at time of his decease. During the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, for example, the purchase price could only be paid in puppet Central Reserve Bank notes.

Apart from the trouble in finding accommodation, the problem of the high-cost-of-dying itself is one that frequently causes a Shanghai resident to hasten the arrival of his final days through worry.

Last summer the parents in the United States of an UNRRA seaman who died in Shanghai waters got a bill from a firm of Shanghai undertakers which in itself almost made them faint.

The bill for US\$5,000, for embalming and the cost of shipment of the body back to the United States.

The chief wage earner in 92 percent of British homes makes not more than £10 a week.

The Board of Trade Journal showed that figure in a sample survey made by the Government in May to July 1945 of 11,276 homes in England and Wales.

The statistics were weighed against the nation's population estimates of December 1944 to give estimated statistics for the country as a whole.

The survey is based solely on the weekly wage rate of the chief wage earner in the family, and does not take into account the total weekly income of the household.—Associated Press.

Formula To End Tooth Decay

Tooth worries may be alleviated, according to a Texas dental instructor, who told a group of Gulf Coast dentists about his new formula designed to end tooth decay.

Dr. Barnhardt Gottlieb of Dallas, instructor in dental pathology and dental research at Baylor University explained methods in impregnating teeth with a silver nitrate formula to prevent decay.

"Dental cares are gone," Dr. Gottlieb explained. "There is nothing patented and anyone can use it by impregnating a tooth with this common chemical. Tooth decay can be eliminated or halted."—United Press.

Weakened By Queues

The British Medical Journal, recently reviewing the findings of two Manchester University Professors, said British women who queue for food and perform unusual manual work these days are developing muscular weakness.

The Journal said: "Complaints of tingling, burning pain and numbness and coldness in the fingers nowadays are common among middle-aged and elderly women. There seems little doubt that fatigue, unaccustomed manual work and the many hours spent carrying shopping baskets result in stony (muscular weakness) of the shoulder, girdle and drooping of the shoulder."

Such weakness increased during and since the war, the Journal said.—Associated Press.

Motors Fit Into Thimbles

Midget electric motors, so small that two will fit into a thimble, and alloys to withstand the temperatures and stresses of jet-propelled aircraft engines, are among the wartime developments to be shown at the British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham from May 5 to May 16.

The miniature motors, known as "electrojets," come in four sizes, the smallest three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and weighing less than 128th of an ounce. It requires only half a volt and has a speed of 7,000 revolutions per minute.

Heat resistant alloys for gas turbine blades used in jet-propelled aircraft, which established a speed record of 616 miles an hour, also will be shown. These are an entirely new range of nickel chromium alloys.

Textiles will comprise the largest section of the fair and will feature nylon. Plastics also will be prominently featured.—Associated Press.

NEW SAWDUST PLASTIC

A new sawdust plastic has been created at the University of New Hampshire which has many uses and promises to solve the problem of salvaging sawdust and wood shavings in lumber operations.

The new product, made by combining green sawdust with resin as a binder, is expected to use every bit of wood waste now lost in the forests where trees are cut down. It is a low-cost, mass-production product. It can be put in a mould, shaped into whatever article is desired, heat-treated—and painted exactly like wood.

Another Cure For New Drug

Two Minneapolis physicians have reported that the drug streptomycin has proved effective in treating gonorrhea, a disease which usually fatal inflammation of the inside of the principal vein of the liver, often a complication of gonorrhea appendicitis.

In one case, where penicillin treatments had been tried without improvement, streptomycin was tried with apparent success.—Associated Press.

Londoners Will Celebrate Radio's 50th Birthday

Wireless telegraph's 50th anniversary in Britain will soon be celebrated. There will be a dinner at Guildhall on May 21.

It was in July 1897 that the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, which later became Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, was set up in London, and wireless became a commercial proposition.

This was the culmination of experiments carried out by Marconi in England which had extended over a year.

On June 2, 1896, Marconi, having brought his apparatus to England applied for provisional protection for his invention.

Marconi was received with open arms in Britain mainly through the enterprise of Sir William Preece, Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, who was one of the early pioneers of wireless in Britain.

Marconi first experimented between a room in the General Post Office and the roof of a building about 100 yards away.

Successful with this, he extended his range and demonstrated before representatives of the Navy and Army on Salisbury Plain.

The "East Goodwin" lightship was fitted with wireless in 1897, and when in 1899 it was damaged by a gale it was able to wireless the fact to a station on the South Foreland, 12 miles away.



Jap Navy Turns Into Scrap Heap

The Imperial Navy which Japan sent out on the high seas to challenge the might of the world is now junk.

All that remains of its 350,000 tons of fighting ships, once the third greatest fleet in the world, is a group of partly scrapped hulks and some scrap metal. The demolition is about at the half-way mark, it has been disclosed officially.

Of the 165,000 tons of steel expected to be salvaged from the fleet, headquarters of the United States naval forces in the Far East said, 81,000 tons have been salvaged since the scrapping began last April.

Thirty-one ships are being scrapped in 17 Japanese ports. Nine ships, still operable at the time of the surrender, were used in repatriation and only recently were released for scrapping. One converted carrier still is being used in repatriation service. All operable ships will be scrapped by the end of this year.

No completion date has been set for the scrapping of heavily damaged ships, since they no longer constitute a war potential.

Drydocking Needed

Struck by American raids, 22 damaged ships lie aground or partially sunk in Japanese ports. That means that after the superstructure has been removed, the hull must be hauled and pumped out sufficiently to enable the ship to float into drydock before it can be scrapped completely. To date, two hulls have been scrapped completely and work on an additional seven should be finished within two months.

Japanese civilian scrapping firms, paid by the Japanese government, are dismantling the ships as scheduled by allied command. Salvaged metal and non-military equipment is turned over to the Japanese home ministry for use in civilian industries.

At Kure, once the world's largest naval base, three carriers, three battleships and six cruisers, all heavily damaged and beached in the harbour, are fast becoming shells of their former might. Among them is the battleship Haruna, once reported sunk off Luzon, and the battleships Ise and Hyuga, both participants in the attack on Pearl Harbour.

These carriers are being scrapped at Sasebo and two more at Osaka. Other scrapping ports include Nagasaki, Maizuri, Ominato, Beppu and Yokohama.—United Press.

"Hiya Toots" Is A Good Start

If E. Willis Jones of Chicago has his way, people writing to strangers simply will start off by saying "Hiya Toots" or "Hiya Toots," without any pretentious term of endearment. He has opened his campaign by organizing "The Society for Abolishing 'Dear' in Business Letters."

He says, "I want you to get on with my business and cannot bring you back. Yes, please take me," says Rupert. "I'll get home somehow. It's our only chance." So he is lifted on to the pillow seat, and in a few minutes his friends Rex and Podgy and Willie are his whirling through the village. "Look where can Rupert be off to?" cries Podgy.

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The motor-cyclist looks puzzled at Rupert's words. If you like to come with me you can look out for that van and see where it goes, he says. "But I want you to get on with my business and cannot bring you back. Yes, please take me," says Rupert. "I'll get home somehow. It's our only chance." So he is lifted on to the pillow seat, and in a few minutes his friends Rex and Podgy and Willie are his whirling through the village. "Look where can Rupert be off to?" cries Podgy.

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NOT WANTED IN CANADA

Ottawa, Apr. 28. Count Alfred de Marigny, who was acquitted of killing his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, in the Bahamas in 1943, is being deported from Canada to Mauritius, when a passage can be arranged, Mr. J. A. Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, announced here today.

"He is not acceptable to this country," said Mr. Glen.

Count Marigny, of Franco-Mauritian parentage, has been a resident of Montreal for two years.—Reuter.

FLEW TO GET MARRIED, BUT TURNED BACK

London, Apr. 28. Bewildered and brideless, Owen Crowe of Reading, Massachusetts, was back in the United States today after one of the quickest round trips to England in airline annals.

Crowe arrived here by the Pan-American Airlines on Sunday afternoon to marry 30-year-old Mrs Irene Harvard in Cardiff today, but immigration officials refused him admission on medical grounds. They said he had impetigo and would have to go back to the United States.

Less than four hours later he boarded another Pan-American plane and took off for New York. The Pan-American had to foot a \$325 bill for the return trip. Airline officials said it was the first time in their memory that an airline passenger had been refused admission because of impetigo.

"I can't understand it," Crowe said during his brief stop here. "I paid \$325 for this trip—and it all has been for nothing. I am not a rich man but I will get money to come back."

Mrs Harvard, tearfully folding away her trousseau in her Cardiff home, asked: "Why on earth should they send him back? She said he didn't have time even to telephone her although he did send a telegram. They met in England during the war. Crowe was a United States Army cook and she was an ambulance driver.—United Press.

Ernest Bevin In Berlin

Berlin, Apr. 28. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, arrived by train from Moscow today. He described his trip as "very swell, but very slow."

Mr. Bevin made no statement at the station, where he was met by the British Military Governor. Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, the deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, the American Ambassador, Mr. Robert Murphy, and Maj. Gen. William Draper, Jr., were also present.

The Foreign Secretary will stay overnight in Berlin and proceed to London by plane some time tomorrow.

During a four-hour stopover last night in Warsaw—two hours longer than planned—Mr. Bevin conferred with the Polish Premier and the Foreign Minister. He gave no indication of the subject of their conversations.—United Press.

Chinese Refuse To Sail Ship

Melbourne, Apr. 28. The departure of the steamship Marella, due to leave for Singapore yesterday, is still held up because 80 Chinese seamen refuse to sail unless they are assured that the Customs authorities will not confiscate the goods they had bought in Sydney.

Documents served on the captain require the appearance of the crew before the Controller of Customs, but the seamen, through a solicitor, say that they will not be represented in the civil court on charges of attempting to smuggle into Singapore typewriters, butter and biscuits which the Customs had seized.

The Secretary of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Mr. Poon, said today: "The crew formed an organisation and pooled money to buy goods in Australia and sell them in Singapore and Hongkong, where they are in short supply, and then share the profits."

The Chinese in the Yachow last December declared 600 Australian pounds worth of imports on arrival at Sydney, but these were impounded at Melbourne, after which the crew has not seen them.

Passengers on the Marella are becoming impatient at the delay, and the ship's agents point out that the perishable goods in the cargo are needed in Singapore.—Reuter.

Cathay

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
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IN THEIR NEWEST BIGGEST BLAIMEST HIT!

"PARDON MY SARONG"

WITH THE SARONG DANCING GIRLS
TO-MORROW ONLY
TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN
Starring John HOWARD • Ellen DREW

Geneva Tariff Talks Undertaken In Air Of Great Secrecy

Geneva, Apr. 28. The United States today opened three more sets of tariff negotiations, bringing the present total to eight, including talks with United Kingdom, Canada, France and Australia. Today's negotiations include India, South Africa, and Chile, which is the first of the Latin-Americans to open trade talks.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained in all these talks, which are going on behind closed doors. United States delegation members have been warned they will be sent home if they divulge any information on tariff talks at the present stage.

Pravda Says Democracies Are Rotten

London, Apr. 28. Radio Moscow today broadcast an article by Pravda, giving this picture of America and Britain:

"Luxury and parasitism are rampant in the top class of society, whereas living conditions and misery are becoming worse at the other pole of society and unemployment is growing."

The broadcast quoted an article by Marlin in the economic situation in the two countries, in which he said: "Monopolists are shifting all the difficulties of the postwar period on to the shoulders of the working class alone."

"American monopolists won during the war the colossal sum of US\$52,000,000,000. These sinister gains led, as a consequence, to a rise in prices which constitutes the menace of inflation."

"Since the beginning of 1947, there are 5,200,000 unemployed in the United States. The scope of the offensive launched by American monopolists against the working class becomes very clear when one observes the position taken by the new Congress, which at present is examining some 200 anti-workers bills."

View Of Britain

"The working class, however, responds to this offensive, launched by the reaction, by an evergrowing resistance. There were some 5,000 strikes in the United States in 1946, in which 7,000,000 workers took part. The strike movement spreads from day to day. The situation becomes more and more tense in the United States."

Of Great Britain, he said: "War has aggravated the position of the workers and has immensely enriched monopolies. The economic policy of the Labour Party has not produced important changes."

"Recent statements of some of the leaders of the Labour Party lead to the conclusion that no changes of any importance will take place in the future. The bourgeois systems of Great Britain and the United States resembles pyramids, the foundations of which are worm-eaten and the tops adorned by gold and diamonds."—United Press.

Dutch Mermaids Set New Mark

Arnhem, Apr. 28. Three Dutch girls, cutting the water like mermaids, set two new world's swimming records tonight, bettering their own marks.

Iet Koster van Feggelen, swimming backstroke, and Hanneke Termolen, swimming freestyle, clocked 3 minutes 42.4 seconds to claim a new world record in the "three times 100 metres changing stroke", each swimming 100 metres. The old record, set by the same trio in December 14, 1946, was 3 minutes 49.3 seconds.

Nel van Vliet timed 1 minute 18.2 seconds in her section—the 100 metres breaststroke—beating her own former mark of 1 minute 19 seconds.—United Press.

RUGBY RESULTS

London, Apr. 28. Rugby Union results today were:
Exeter 3 North 11.
Llanelli 6 Cardiff 0.—Reuter.

Delegates of countries which started tariff negotiations last week, in the meantime, have been studying offers for reduction of tariffs and removal of trade barriers, and it is expected they would be ready this week to embark on the second phase of actual horse-trading on the basis of those mutual offers.

So far, nobody has appeared very enthusiastic about the other partners' concessions, with the exception of the Czechoslovak delegation, which indicated that it was quoted satisfied with the start.

There is a general inclination among the negotiating teams not to 'take the first offers' they receive from the United States or others as the 'last word.' The British delegation, for instance, has been consulting themselves with the same argument, regarding the United States' tariff concession to them as only the opening round. Sources close to the British delegation indicate that they hope the offers may be improved in the course of the forthcoming negotiations.

Both the United States and the United Kingdom express dissatisfaction with the new French tariff, which is considered too high, but it is understood that the French have indicated they are not intending to apply it for some time, but in the meantime will retain the system of import controls. It is understood some modifications by France in this respect are expected by the United States and United Kingdom negotiators.

Necessity Of Protection

The Latin-Americans, who started tariff talks for the first time today, are expected to insist they are not able to make substantial concessions and to claim the necessity of protection for young industries. Among industries for which protection is claimed are those described as economically justified by the availability of resources or markets.

They are expected to advance the argument that their tariffs are already low and some even among the lowest of all the countries represented at the Geneva parley.

There has been an increasing desire on their part—expected to be expressed at this conference—to introduce on world markets on a larger scale manufactures and semi-manufactures of raw materials and foodstuffs, which so far have been exported mainly in primary condition.

Brazil is scheduled to start tariff talks on Wednesday with the United States, and Cuba with the United States, France and Czechoslovakia also on Wednesday.

Industrialists Watching

Meanwhile, various interested parties have been active behind the scenes. A number of industrialists, such as those from Canada, representing steel, textiles and other industries, have been keeping a watch-eye on proceedings, apparently with a view to safeguarding their interests and holding themselves available if required for advice.

Some advocate extreme care in altering the tariff structure, dismantling the preferential system or other means of protection.

The International Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, in an elaborate report presented, urged that provisions of the ITO Charter on effective reduction of tariffs and preferences be strengthened and that a far less tolerant attitude be adopted in respect to quantitative trade restrictions and tariff preferences. The report advised that the Charter impose on members the obligation to reduce tariffs through negotiations conducted with the help of the ITO.—United Press.

Budget Secrets Leakage

London, Apr. 29. The Stock Exchange Council, governing body of London's great securities market, announced on Monday it will make a special investigation into a charge that a budget secret "leaked" in time to allow some stock operators to profit on the market.

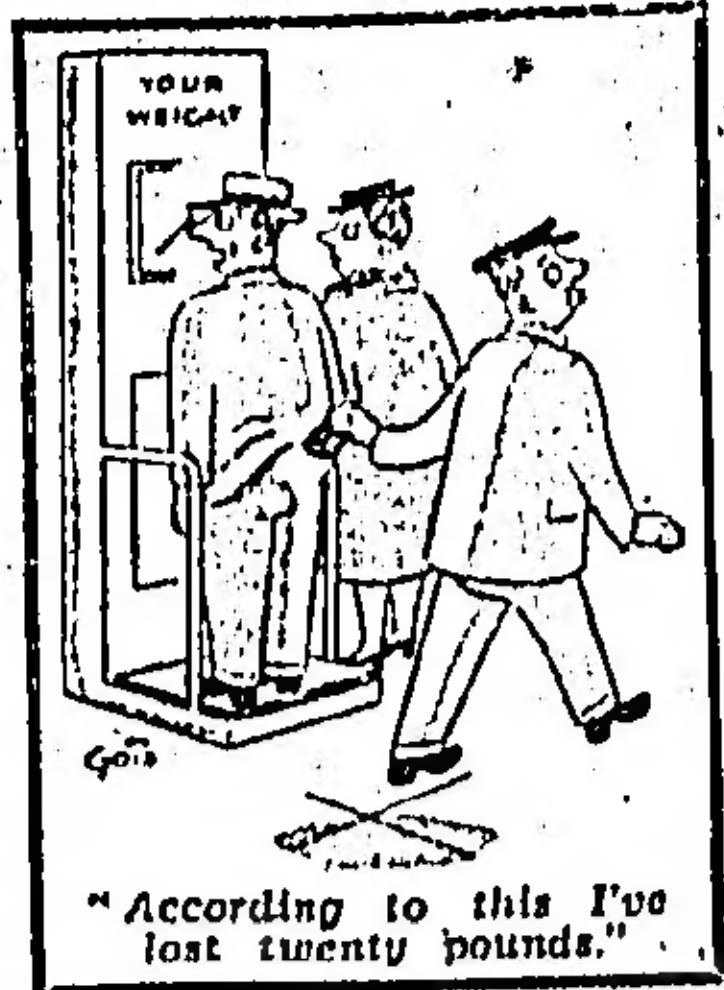
The council said it appointed a special committee to probe the accusation at the request of Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The charge came from a conservative member of parliament, Mr. Gurney Brathwaite, who noted the heavy purchasing of some shares—particularly in rayon companies—a few hours before Dalton opened his budget on April 18.—Associated Press.

Britain's Losses

London, Apr. 28. The Agriculture Minister, Mr. Thomas Williams, said in a speech today that 4,000,000 sheep and lambs—20 percent of Britain's flock—had died in the winter snows, cold and flood.—United Press.

POCKET CARTOON



Turned To Crime For A Thrill

Aylesbury, Apr. 28. For nearly two years, a weekend thief has been ransacking the homes of villagers in quiet little High Wycombe. It had got so the inhabitants were afraid to leave their homes for the week-end.

Mrs Emily Maud Clark, 34-year-old housewife, who had grown up among them and gone to London to marry, had been the first to sympathize with the victims during her frequent visits to her childhood friends.

Today, Mrs Clark pleaded guilty at Bucks Assizes to housebreaking. The prosecutor, Mr. Malcolm Milne, said there were 20 "outstanding offences" to be taken into consideration, in a period of over two years.

Mrs Clark herself said: "I have done all the house-breakings so quickly that I have a job to remember them all."

The police said they found almost all of the stolen property, ranging from rugs to furs, in her home in fashionable Baker Street, London.

Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall, defence counsel, pleaded that Mrs Clark was childless and had virtually no satisfaction in life, so had turned to crime in search of a thrill.

Mrs Clark was sentenced to three years penal servitude.—United Press.

FRENCH GOLD FOR U.K.

London, Apr. 28. Under an arrangement reached between Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the French Ambassador, M. Rene Massigli, and published as a White Paper tonight, France will send to Britain £15,000,000 in gold during 1947.

The gold deliveries, which will be made in six instalments of £2,500,000 on March 31, April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31 and August 31, are in respect of the £15,000,000 financial agreement of March 27, 1945, which was concluded in London on April 29, 1946.

The agreement prolonged the existing mechanism of payments between France and the sterling area until December, 1946 of the £150,000,000 credit granted to France by the British Government.—Reuter.

Big Smuggling Plot Uncovered

London, Apr. 28. Customs officials reported today that they had nipped a scheme by which nearly £50,000 worth of pearl necklaces were believed to have been smuggled into Britain through diplomatic packages.

Acting on a conversation overheard in a Soho cafe, the authorities found several necklaces hidden in cases of wines and food sent from Prague to the Czechoslovak Embassy in London.

The investigators said they were satisfied that the officials responsible for the transport of the sealed cases were unaware that they contained contraband. They said the pearls always had been removed from the cases before they were handled by the Embassy staff.

The pearl necklaces were understood to have been sold in England for about £7 each. The smuggling had been going on for several months, officials said.—United Press.

Tropical Weather For Vanguard

Abroad H.M.S. Vanguard, Apr. 28. The Vanguard had her first day of real tropical weather today. A swimming pool has been set up for the Royal Family on the Quarter Deck and another for ratings on the forecabin.

Tonight, the Royal Family are attending the film Rebecca.

Plans for landing on the island of St. Helena tomorrow are now complete and the Royal Family will board the escorting cruiser Nigeria tomorrow morning off the island. If weather conditions permit they will then go ashore and spend two hours on the island where Napoleon spent his exile.—Reuter.

U.S. Policy Said Driving Koreans To Communism

Chicago, Apr. 28. The policies of the American occupation forces in Korea are driving workers there toward Communism, according to the two members of the World Federation of Trade Unions commission to investigate conditions in Japan and Korea. They said they found conditions in Japan much better.

Mr. Willard S. Townsend, President of the CIO United Transport Workers, and Mr. Ernest Bell, International Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, said in an interview today that workers in the American zone of Korea were subjected to conditions "incredible in this twentieth century of civilisation."

Mr. Townsend: "As a result, the whole zone is providing fertile ground for winning Korean workers over to the belief in Communism."

He said the American occupation authorities put in charge of Korean industry men who "undoubtedly were collaborationists while Japan occupied the country. These men have no sympathy with democracy," Mr. Townsend said. "They are permitted to run rampant because the American forces insist on maintaining a hands-off policy in connection with the internal affairs of the country. As a result of that policy our people do not know what is happening there."

Extensive Tour

The commission, which was established at the first meeting of the WFTU in Paris in October 1945, made an exclusive tour of Japan and both the American and Russian zones in Korea.

Mr. Bell said they were drawing up a brief report which will be presented for publication at the meeting of the Federation in Prague in June. If adopted, the delegates will compile a more comprehensive report which will be sent to the occupation authorities and published.

He asserted: "We found the situation in Korea extremely complicated. Workers there had been under foreign oppression for over 40 years. When the Japanese were forced out it left a complete vacuum in the country—industrially, politically and socially."

"In Japan, the situation was much better. There we found many remnants of a trade union movement which had 400,000 members when at the height during the early part of the nineteen-thirties."

Two Groups In Japan

Mr. Bell said there were two main labour groups in Japan correspond-

HESSE JEWEL THEFT CASE NEARS END

Frankfurt, Apr. 28. Declaring, "The honour of the United States is at stake," Major Joseph S. Robinson today asked the Military Court to convict Colonel Jack W. Durant of stealing the \$1,500,000 Hesse family jewels from Kronberg Castle, in occupied Germany.

A verdict appears to be possible by nightfall. The trial has lasted nearly five months, with hearings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Robinson said: "It is our obligation to see to it that private property in enemy territory which we occupy is respected, and any interference with such private property for personal gain justly punishes WAC captain, who is in charge of the Castle and is serving a five year sentence for participation in the jewel theft, and Major David Watson of Burlingame, California, is serving a three-year sentence for receiving part of the loot.—Associated Press.

Correspondence

Which Comes First?

(The Editor, H.K. Telegraph)

Sir—Your editorial of Friday last could not have been printed at a more suitable time.

Upon leaving the Majestic cinema on Friday evening I was aboard a No. 1 bus when a traffic inspector stopped it and loudly berated the driver. His licence was checked and the number carefully written down in the inspector's little note book, as was the driver's name. And all because the driver had stopped his bus about ten feet from the pavement to embark and disembark his passengers. Maybe that is against the law, but I would have thought that had the keenness of the inspector been diverted to moving several hundred ex-pictorial goers off the road, this incident would not have occurred. As the driver said: "What can I do when I sound the horn and they refuse to move?" Apparently this inspector expected him to mow them down!

Zealousness and keenness are good things, applied in the right manner, but if this incident is an example of the modern police methods used in the colony, I would respectfully suggest these two items be scrubbed from the policeman's curriculum. KEENNESS ITSELF.

SUNDAY DANCING IN SCOTLAND

Dalkeith, Apr. 28. About 400 couples danced in a public ballroom in what is believed to be the first public dance held in Scotland on Sunday since the establishment of Presbyterianism in the country.—Associated Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "HK Telegraph")	\$169,774.55
Kowloon Dock Club	315.00
J. R. Carr (in memory of George)	50.00
Staff and Pupils Mongkok Government Vernacular School	400.35
Cleaning Amahs, Left Toys and Watchmen Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	300.00
Staff and Pupils St. Clare's Girls' School	150.00
Directors and Staff Tung On Steamship Co., Ltd.	1,189.00
Kwan Mok Chung (in memory of the late Mr. J. E. Joseph, died April, 1946)	100.00
K. A. J. Chaitmull & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roderick and Family	100.00
S. V. B.	25.00
Basal Mission, Hongkong	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Wong	30.00
Rachel and Friends	18.00
Parishioners, Rosary Church	700.00
Local Staff Press Relations Officer	60.00
Sam Wo Hing & Co., Ltd. H. P. Bailey	200.00
Lee Lu Cheung	300.00
Staff and Students of St. Joseph's College	500.00
Talkoo Club (in memory of the late Gilbert H. Stewart)	950.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Howell	50.00
	£40-0-0 and \$175,471.00

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

Take ALKA-SELTZER For simple headaches

Also helps relieve excess stomach acidity. Pleasant-tasting. Effervescent. Not a laxative.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST.
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

Watch for the announcements of the Ball of the Season in aid of the

British Flood Relief Fund